PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

TRANSLATION INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference								
FI-002	FOR FURTHER ACTION	ON	See Form PCT/IPEA/416					
International application No.	International filing date (da	ay/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)					
PCT/JP2005/019239	19.10.2005		31.03.2005					
International Patent Classification (IPC) or na	ational classification and IPC							
H01G9/058, H01G9/016								
Applicant								
FUJI JUKOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA								
This report is the international pre- under Article 35 and transmitted to	 This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36. 							
2. This REPORT consists of a total of sheets, including this cover sheet.								
This report is also accompanied by								
<u> </u>	and to the International Bureau	() a total of 2	sheets, as follows:					
sheets of the desc	cription claims and/or drawing	gs which have been a	mended and are the basis for this report and/or					
sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).								
sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental								
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related thereto, in electro	onic form only, as indicated i	n the Supplemental F	_ , containing a sequence listing and/or tables Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section					
802 of the Administrative	e Instructions).	21	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
4. This report contains indications re	lating to the following items:							
	the report							
Box No. II Priority								
Box No. III Non-esta	ablishment of opinion with reg	ard to novelty, invent	tive step and industrial applicability					
	unity of invention							
	ed statement under Article 35(2) s and explanations supporting s		elty, inventive step or industrial applicability;					
Box No. VI Certain								
Box No. VIII Certain	Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application							
Date of submission of the demand Date of completion of this report								
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/JP	Au	Authorized officer						
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Facsimile No.	Те	elephone No.						

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.
PCT/JP2005/019239

Box N	lo. I]	Basis of the report			
1.	With re	egard to	to the language, this report is based on:			
. [<u> </u>	•	ernational application in the language in which it was filed			
			nslation of the international application intotion furnished for the purposes of:		, which is the language of a	
•		\neg	nternational search (Rule 12.3(a) and 23.1(b))			
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] in	nternational preliminary examination (Rule 55.2(a) and/or 55.3(a))			
	receivi this re	ing Offi port): the inter	to the elements of the international application, this report is based on (replacement) fice in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as cernational application as originally filed/furnished scription:	ent sheets wh coriginally	ich have been furnished to the filed" and are not annexed to	
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3.	Ш	The an	mendments have resulted in the cancellation of:			
		<u> </u>	the description, pages			
		<u></u>	the claims, nos.			
		□ ,	the drawings, sheets/figs			
ł		□ ,	the sequence listing (specify):			
			any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):	<u></u>		
4.		This re	report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplementary.	t and listed be emental Box	selow had not been made, since (Rule 70.2(c)).	
			the description, pages		·	
			the claims, nos.			
		二	the drawings, sheets/figs			
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No. PCT/JP2005/019239

Box No. V Reasoned statement under citations and explanations		oned statement unde ions and explanation	article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; apporting such statement			
1.	Statement					
	Novelty (N)	Clai	ns 1-9	YES		
		Clai	ns	NO NO		
	Inventive step (IS)	(IS) Clai	ns	YES		
		Clai	ns 1-9	NO NO		
	Industrial applicability (IA)		ns 1-9	YES		
		Clai		. NO		
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Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

- WO 2003/003395 A1 (Kanebo, Ltd.), 09 January 2003, entire text, Fig. 1-3 & US Document 1:
 - 2004/179328 A & EP 1400996 A1
- JP 2003-217986 A (Meidensha Corp.), 31 July 2003, paragraphs [0013], [0014], Document 2:
- JP 11-260673 A (The Kansai Coke and Chemicals Co., Ltd.), 24 September 1999, Document 3:
 - paragraph [0009], Fig. 5
- JP 11-297578 A (Mitsubishi Chemical Corp.), 29 October 1999, entire text, Fig. 1 Document 4:

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 9

Document 1 describes a lithium ion capacitor comprising a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an aprotic organic solvent solution (propylene carbonate, etc.) of a lithium salt (LiPF₆) as an electrolyte solution, in which the positive electrode active material is a substance capable of reversibly carrying lithium ions and anions (a polyacen-type organic semiconductor (PAS), etc. that is a thermally treated aromatic condensed polymer (phenol resin) and has a polyacen-type skeletal structure with atomic ratio of hydrogen atoms/carbon atoms 0.22), and the negative electrode active material is a substance capable of reversibly carrying lithium ions (a polyacen-type organic semiconductor (PAS), etc. that is a thermally treated aromatic condensed polymer (phenol resin) and has a polyacen-type skeletal structure with atomic ratio of hydrogen atoms/carbon atoms 0.21). In this lithium ion capacitor, the positive electrode assembly and negative electrode assembly are provided with holes penetrating the front and back respectively; a staked unit is configured by alternately stacking positive electrodes and negative electrodes via separators; a lithium ion supply source is appropriately disposed above and below or in the middle of the staked unit; the lithium ion supply source is formed by pressing and adhering lithium metal foil to both faces of a collector (stainless steel mesh, etc.) which is provided with holes penetrating the front and back; lithium ions are carried by the negative electrode in advance by connecting the lithium ion supply source and the negative electrode; the negative electrode active material has an electrostatic capacitance per unit weight that is 3x or more that of the positive electrode active material; and the weight of the positive electrode active material is larger than the weight of the negative electrode active material.

In this case, the lithium ion capacitor described in Document 1 uses the same positive electrode active material and negative electrode active material as the invention of the present application, connects the negative electrode and lithium metal, and the negative electrode carries lithium in the amount of 350-500 mAh/g, which is about the same as the examples of the present application (equivalent to 400 m/h/g) relative to negative electrode active material mass. Therefore, the potential of the positive electrode after short-circuiting the positive electrode and negative electrode can be interpreted as 2.0V or less.

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

Continuation of: Box V.2

Document 2 describes art in which a capacitor unit (electrode unit) is configured in advance by alternately stacking positive electrodes and negative electrodes via separators, and two or more of these capacitor units are stacked to configure a capacitor module (equivalent to a "cell").

Thus, employing the art described in Document 2 in the lithium ion capacitor described in Document 1 and stacking two or more of the lithium ion capacitor stacked units described in Document 1 to configure a capacitor module and obtain the inventions set forth in claims 1-4, 6, 7, and 9 could easily be conceived of by a person skilled in the art.

Consequently, the inventions set forth in claims 1-4, 6, 7, and 9 do not involve an inventive step.

Claim 5

Document 1 (Fig. 2) describes the art of electrode disposition such that a separator is disposed at the outermost part and a negative electrode is disposed inside that. Employing such an electrode disposition as the configuration of an electrode unit is within the scope of a design matter that can be appropriately performed by a person skilled in the art.

Consequently, the invention set forth in claim 5 does not involve an inventive step.

Claim 8

In electric double-layer capacitors, etc., using tape to close and bind the outside of an electrode unit which is formed by alternately stacking positive electrodes and negative electrodes via separators is well-known art, as described in Document 3, for example. Therefore, employing the art described in Document 2 and this well-known art in the lithium ion capacitor described in Document 1 and obtaining the configuration of the invention set forth in claim 8 could easily be conceived of by a person skilled in the art.

Consequently, the invention set forth in claim 8 does not involve an inventive step.

Also, because the invention set forth in claim 1 is the invention of a substance – a "lithium ion capacitor", when electrode units are configured in advance and these are stacked to configure a cell and when a cell is configured by alternately stacking positive electrodes and negative electrodes via separators without configuring an electrode unit, there is no different in the completed "lithium ion capacitor" as the invention of an object.

Also, in a capacitor which uses an aprotic organic solvent solution of a lithium salt, adjusting the natural potential by causing positive electrodes and negative electrodes to carry lithium ions is described in Document 4.